

10

1/10

FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

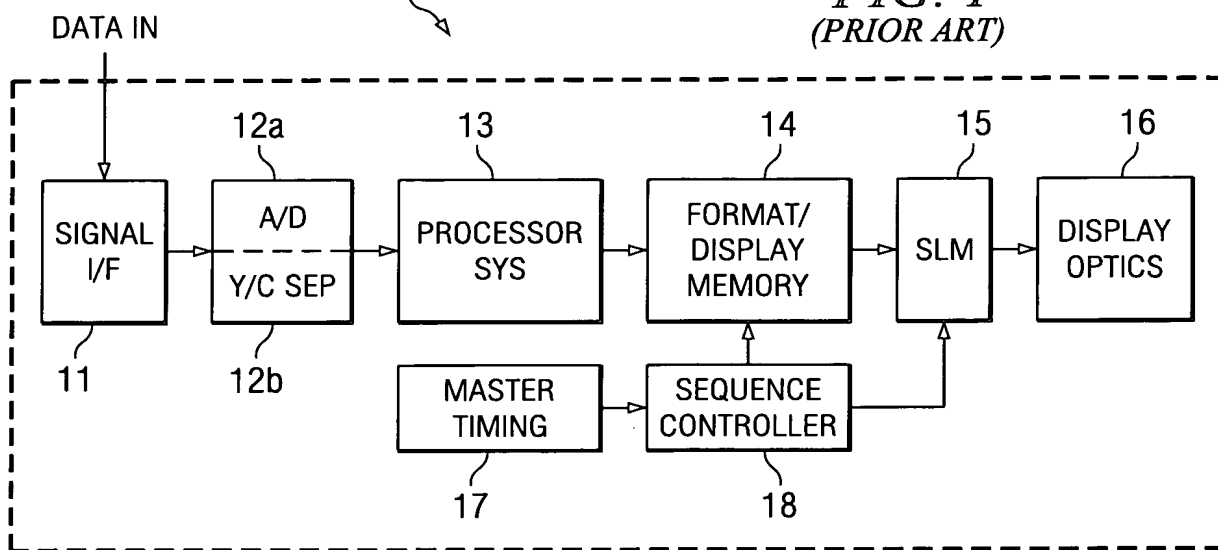
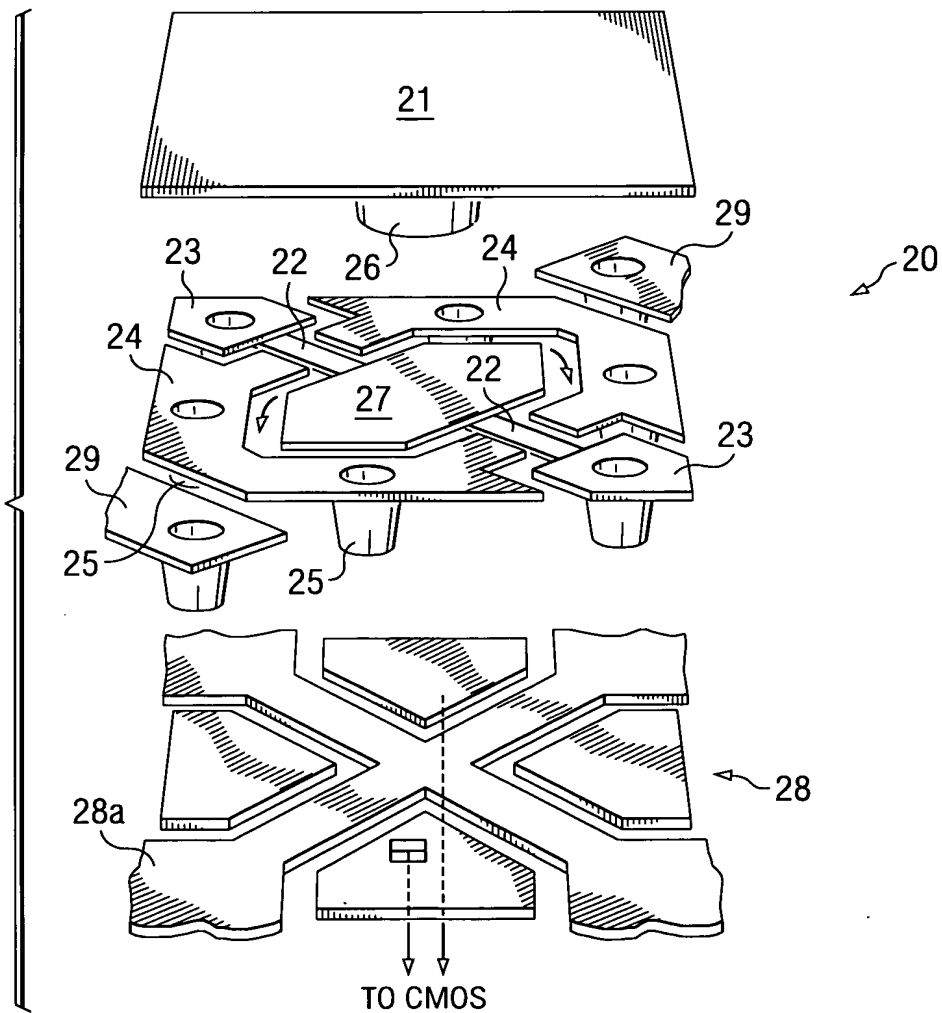


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)



2/10

FIG. 3
(PRIOR ART)

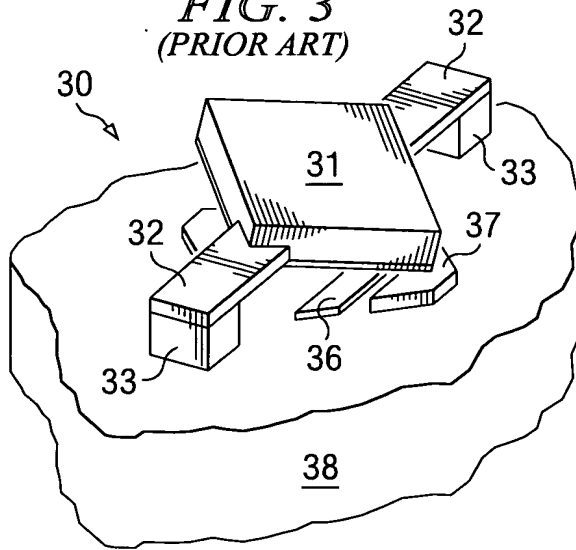


FIG. 4a
(PRIOR ART)

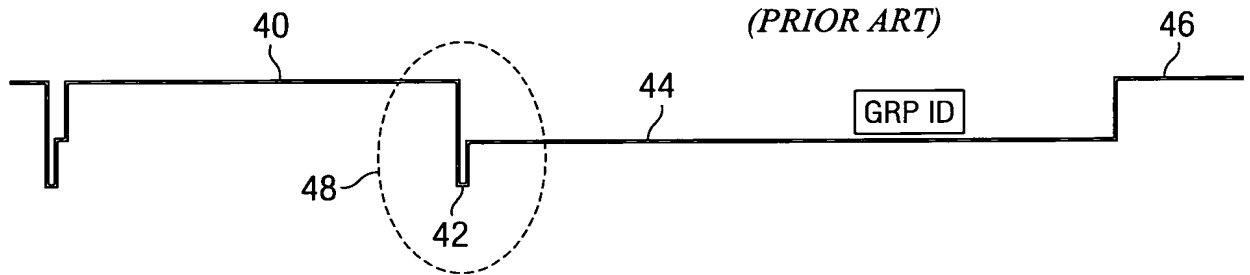
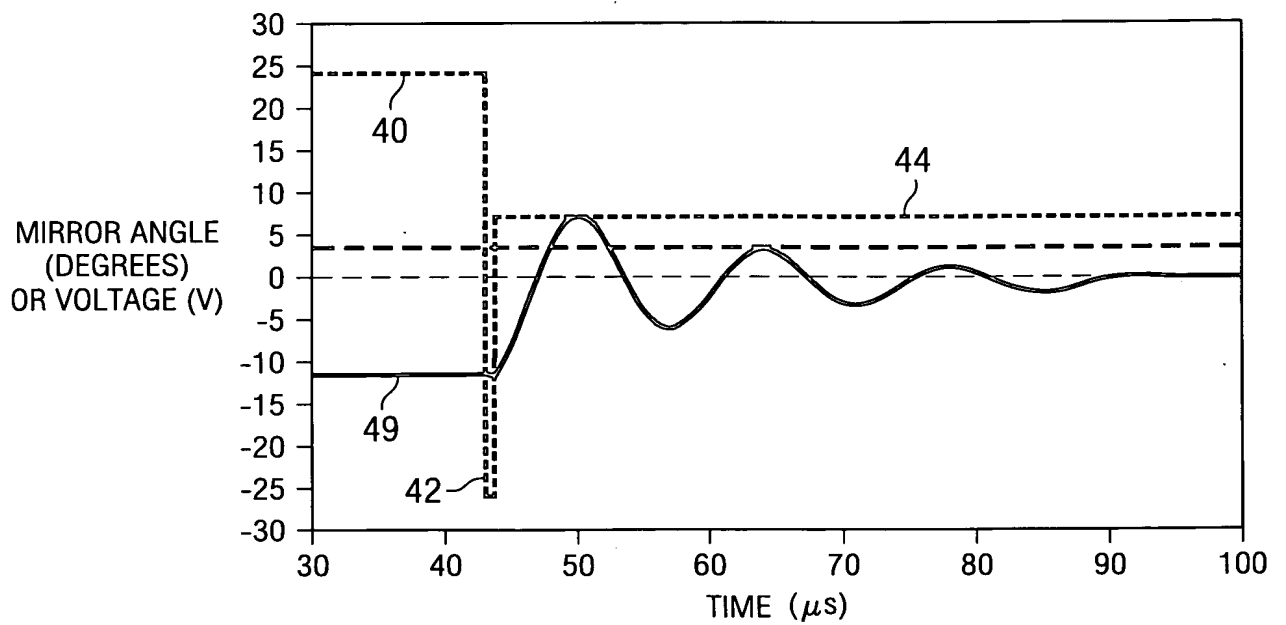


FIG. 4b
(PRIOR ART)



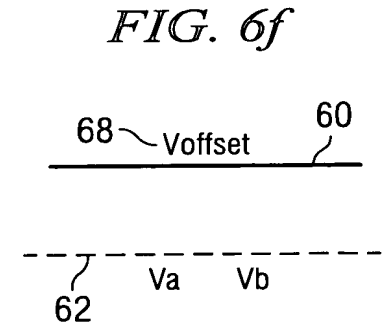
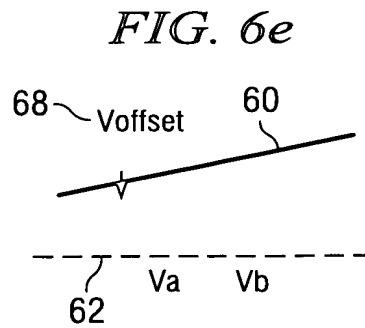
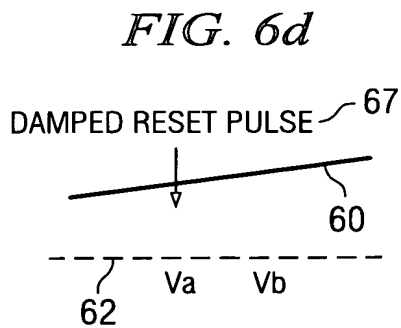
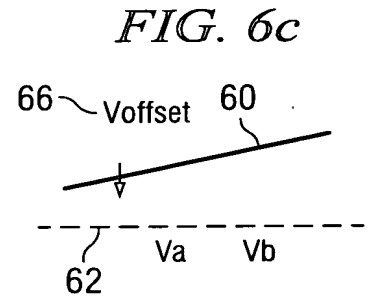
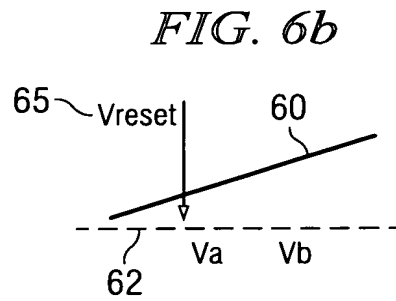
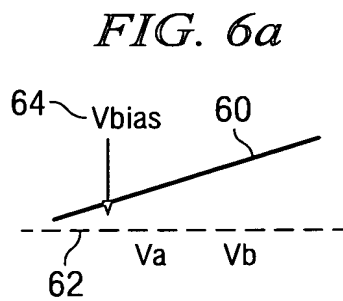
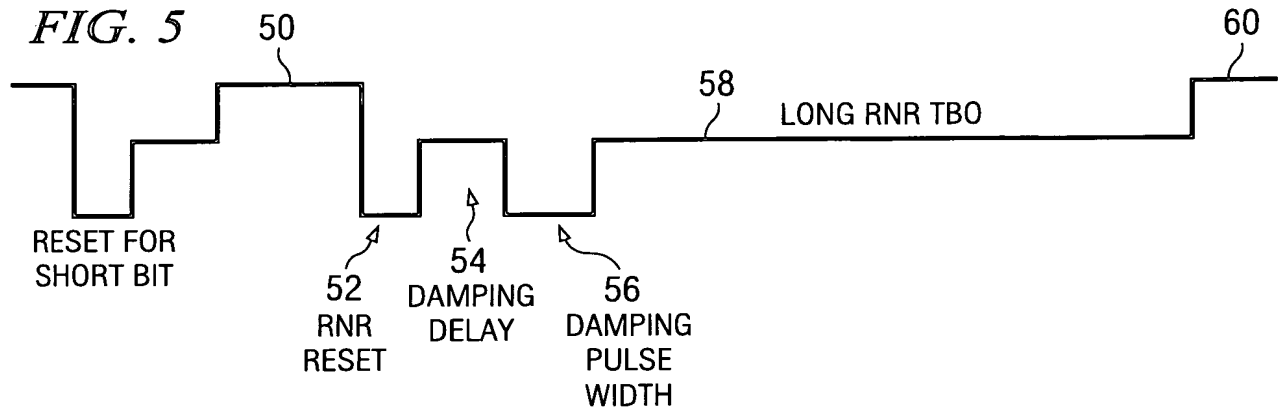


Figure 1 is a graph showing the relationship between V_{bias} , V_{offset} , and V_{rst} . The graph is divided into two regions: "TILTED" (top) and "FLAT" (bottom). A solid line (74) shows a series of peaks and valleys, while a dashed line (76) shows a series of valleys. A vertical dashed line (72) is labeled "70" and "72". An arrow points to the "TILTED" region, and another arrow points to the "FLAT" region.

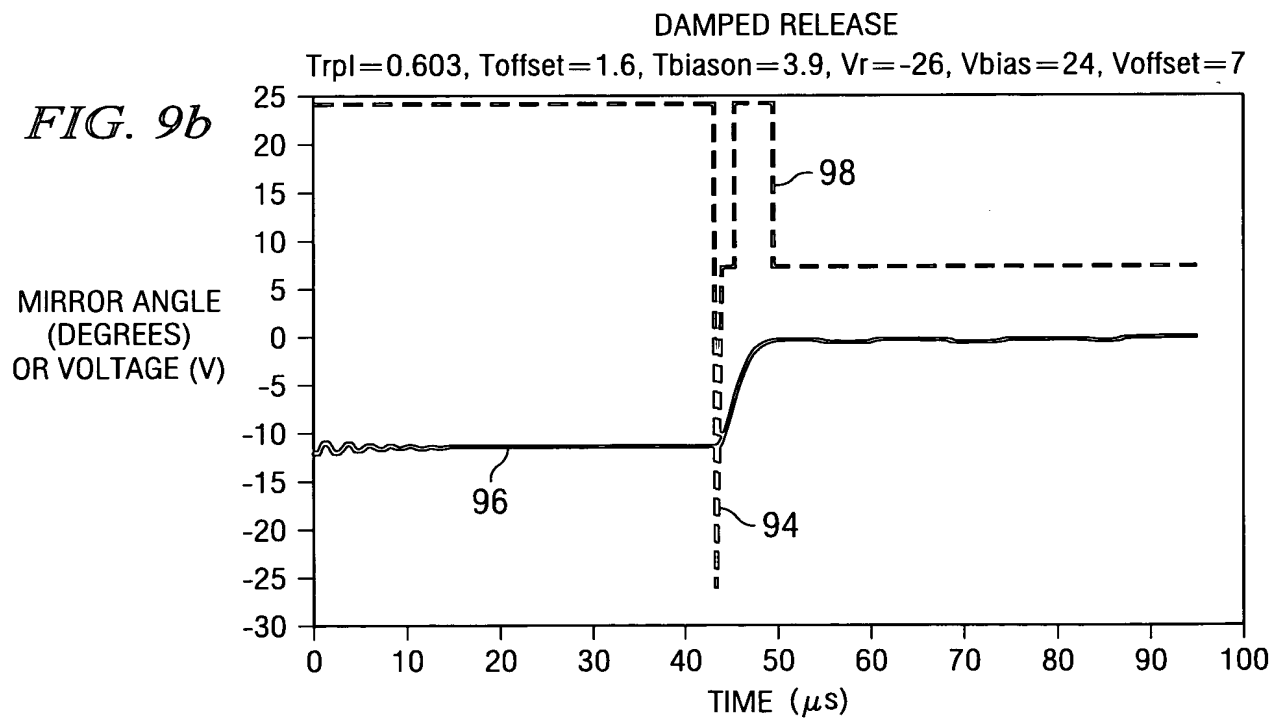
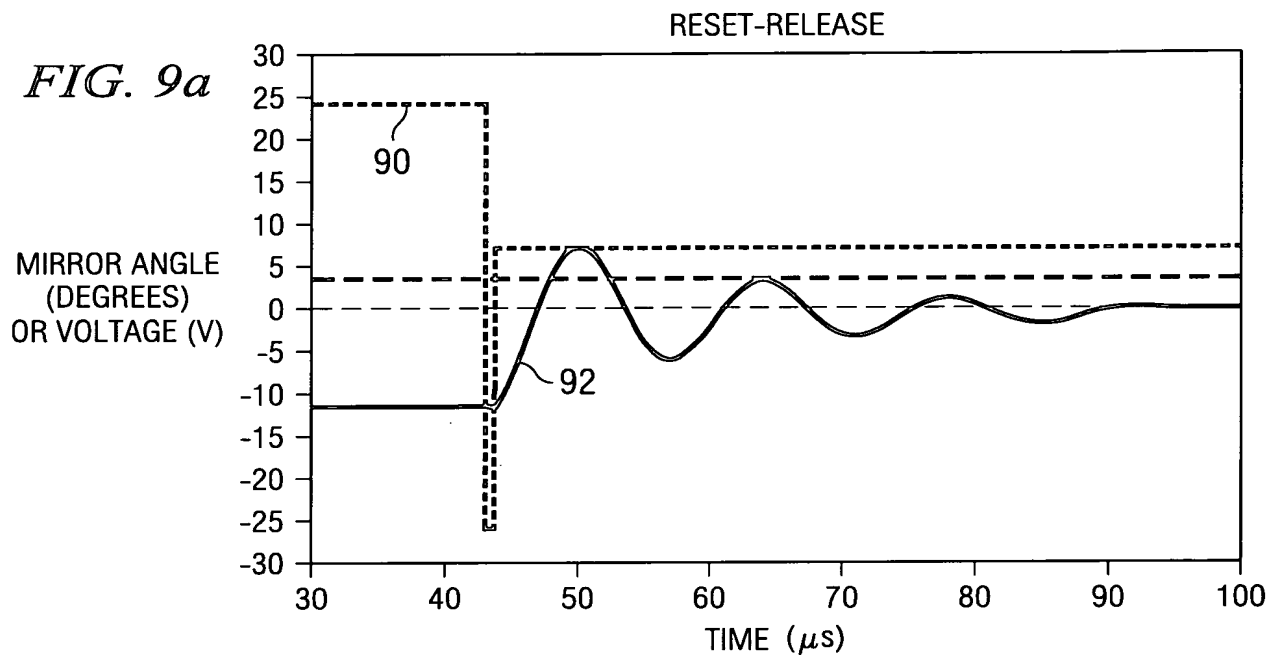
FIG. 8a

FIG. 8a is a cross-sectional view of a substrate 83. A trench 80 is formed in the substrate. A raised portion 82 is formed on the right side of the trench. A dashed oval encloses the trench 80 and the raised portion 82. A label 84 points to the top surface of the raised portion 82. A label 85 points to the substrate surface to the right of the raised portion. A box labeled "GRP ID" is shown on the substrate surface to the right of the raised portion.

FIG. 8b

The diagram shows three signals: V_{bias} , V_{offset} , and V_{rst} . V_{bias} is a high-level signal that drops during the T_{rst} interval and returns to high. V_{offset} is a signal that drops during the T_{rst} interval and returns to high. V_{rst} is a signal that drops during the T_{rst} interval and returns to high. The timing intervals are labeled as follows:

- 86 : T_{rst} (Reset time)
- 87 : T_{offset_d} (Offset delay time)
- 88 : T_{biason} (Bias on time)



6/10

FIG. 10a

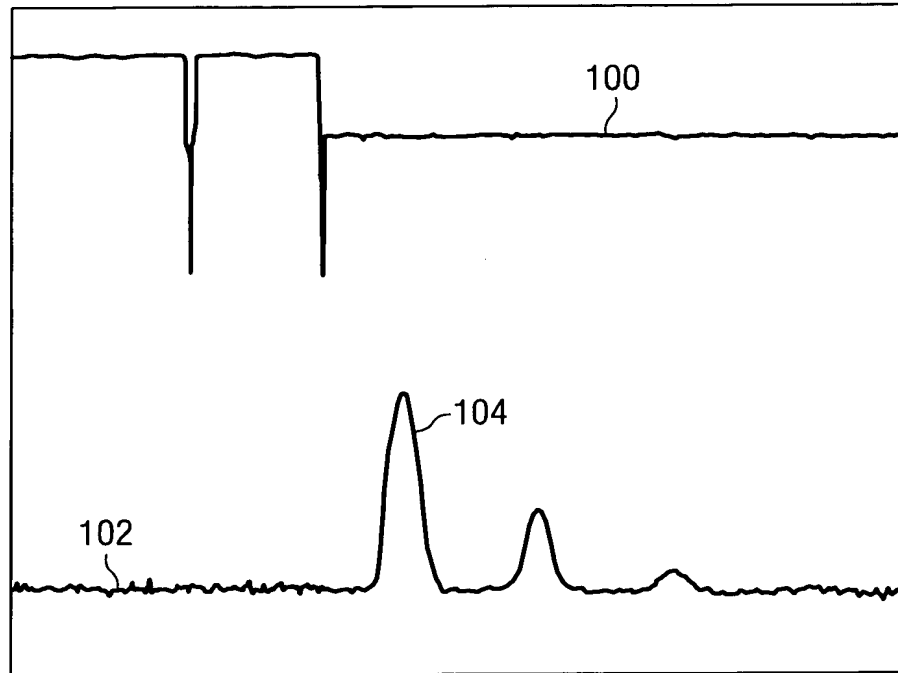
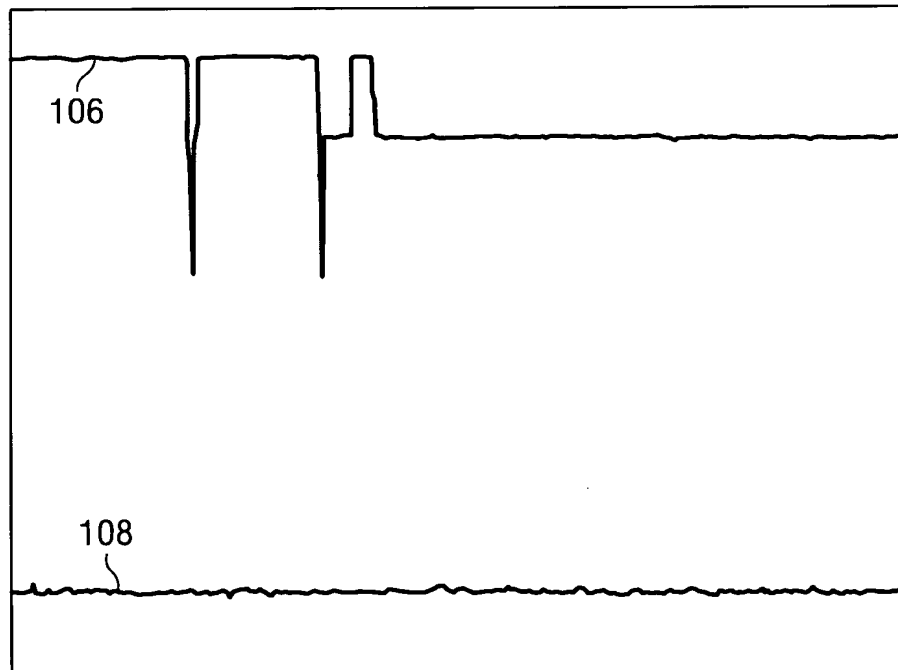


FIG. 10b



7/10

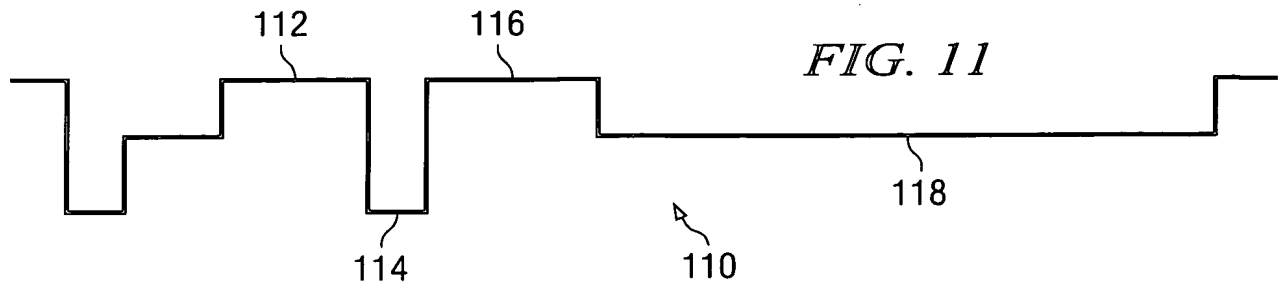


FIG. 12a

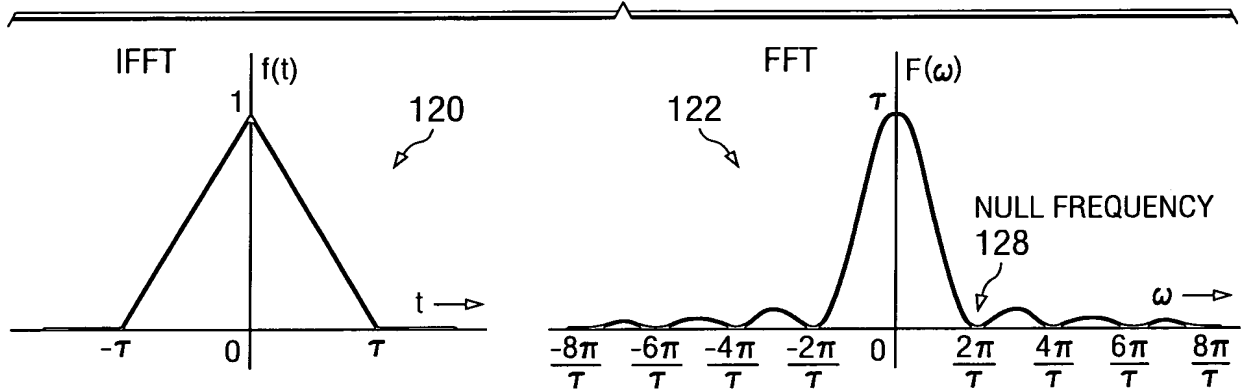
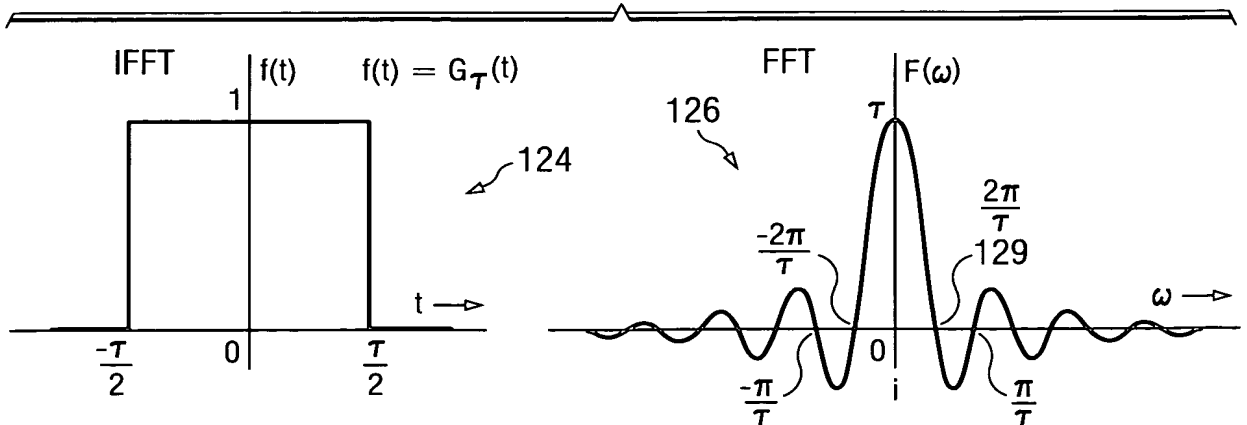
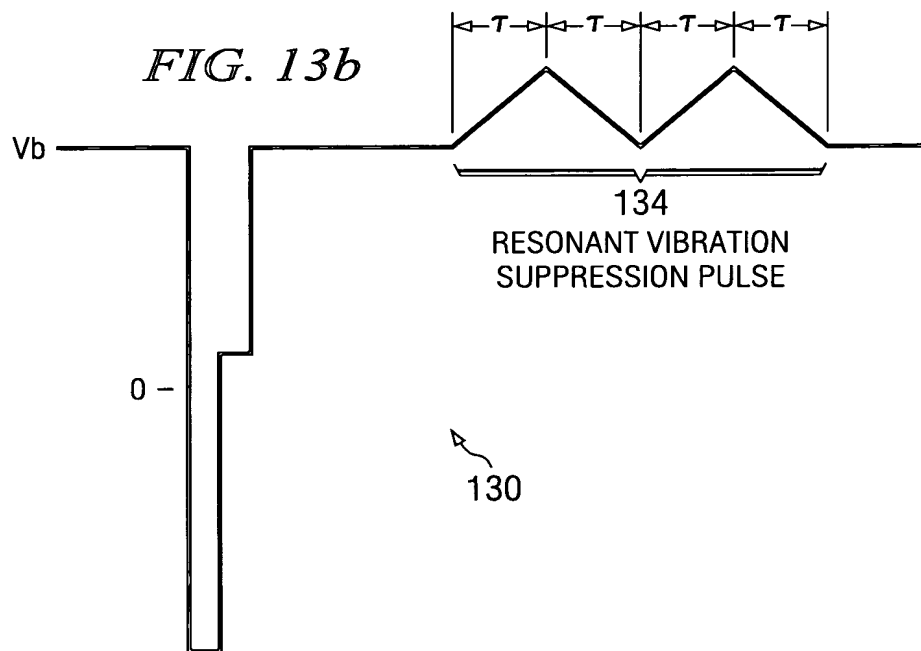
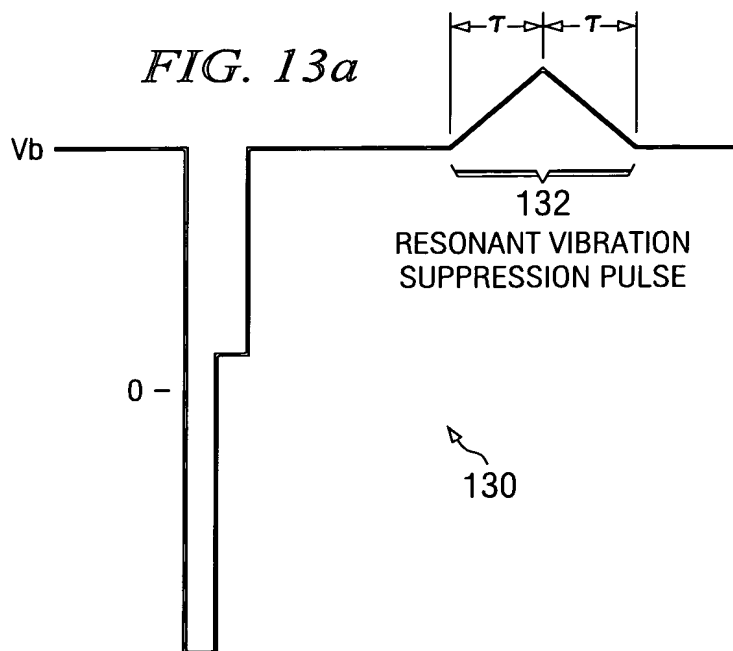
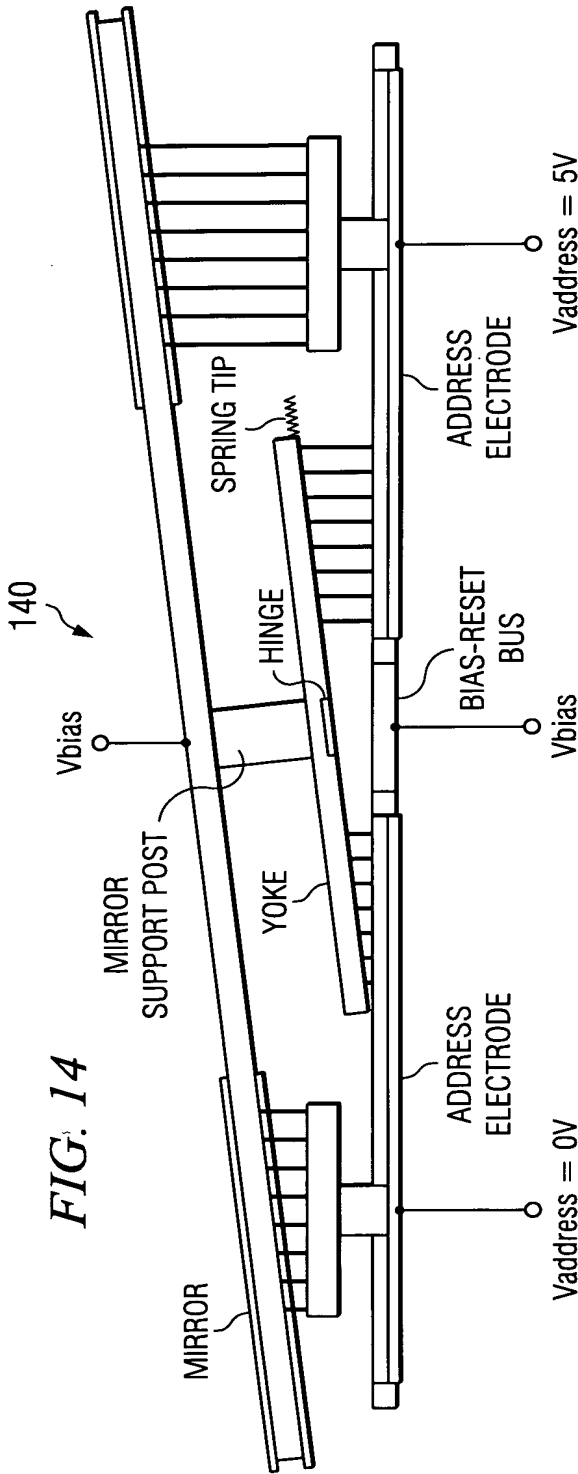


FIG. 12b







10/10

